## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway -CONNIE SOGGAS. WALLACK STHEATRE. Broadway .- ROSECALE

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway -TICKET OF LEAVE OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway - A BOLL IN A CHINA NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY - MAISPEA-

BOWBRY THEATRE, Bowery - MAID OF CROISSY-BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway - PRENCE GEART, GIART, GIART, GIART, GIART, BOY, 48, at all hours. Camilla's HUS

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad-

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 546 Broadway -ETHIOPIAN AMERICAN THEATRE. No 444 Broadway. - BALLETS

BROADWAY AMPRITHEATRS, 485 Broadway.-GTM HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway. -THE STERMOSCOPTICAL

ST. NICHOLAS HALL, Broadway -MIRROR OF THE RE NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn, -GERMAN OFFRA-LA

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHIOPIAN New York, Monday, January 25, 1864.

#### THE SITUATION.

There is very little news of any importance from any portion of the army. Despatches from Cincinnati state that General Longstreet has been reinforced with twenty thousand men, and was advancing on Knoxville, pushing General Gordon Granger's forces before him. Another rumor was to the effect that John Morgan, at the head of five thousand cavalry, was making a movement to cut off communication between Chattanooga and Knoxville. We give these reports for what they are worth, and trust to the news of to morrow confirm or annul them.

Re-enlistments are progressing most favorably in the Westernarmy. Nearly the entire Sixteenth Army corps will re-culist, and twenty thousand men of the Seventeenth corps have done the same thing. General Hunter has arrived at Cairo, and General Shorman has returned to Memphis from

The capture of a rebel mail in West Virginia has strengthened the opinions formed of the effect which the President's amnesty proclamation is producing in the South. Almost every letter in the intercepted correspondence alludes to the proclamation, and in terms favorable, more or tem, to the measure.

# EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Etna, from Queenstown on the 7th instant, reached this port yesterday morning. Her advices are two days later.

The report of the Committee of the French Corps Legislatif on the Supplementary Credits has been published. It contains a positive request to Napoleon that the Mexican expedition should be abandoned as soon as consistent with French honor. The Schleswig-Holstein question was still the cause of an alarming excitement. The prevalling impression was that a general European war would ensue from the complication. Austria was agitated with regard to the future of Hungary and Venice. Garibaldi had addressed stirring appeal to the Italians, calling on trust in Victor Emanuel and only. It was said in Paris that Maximilian would set out for Mexico very soon The London Post congratulates France on her victories in Mexico. The London Times laments the wast emigration of Irish to the United States during 1863, but acknowledges that it could not be arrested. The case of Heenan and King was to be tried in a quarter sessions court in Sussex, England. We give a report of the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, London, and before the Sussex magistrates with reference to the great prize fight to-day. The privateer Florida was still in the port of Brest, watched by the

United States steamer Kearsarge.

The Liverpool cotton market closed dull and inactive on the 7th inst. at a decline from the prices of the day previous. Breadstuffs were buoyant and provisions steady on the 7th inst. Consols rated in London at 91 a 91% on the 7th

#### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have advices from South America, dated at Rie Janeiro on the 9th of December. In the Rio coffee market, dealers having submitted to a further decline of 100 reis, great activity was developed, sales up to the 21st of November having Mr. Chase is lauded to the skies, and the deciunted to 112,450 bags, to which must be added about 12,000 bags shipped on dealers' account. Sugar continued in very active demand for France and prices of brown sugar had advanced 300 reis The cotton crops of Corrientes, Entre Rios and Paraguay were reported to be in a very promising

We publish this morning some interesting observations from some of our spiritual apostles in this

city. The excogitations of Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch will, of course, be the most earnestly sought after, and we therefore give a brief sketch of what she said last night. But, to vary the matter, we give the dissertations of three other spiritu one of whom treats on the end of the world, while another gives us General Jackson's ideas on the rebellion, and a third discourses of the sanctification of man through the medium of angels. The

reports will well repay perusal.

The stock market was steady Saturday, and there was very little deviation from Friday's prices, the bulls and bears baving evidently decided to lay over until Monday morning for the commencement of new operations. Government securities were firm, and the five-twenty bond were held at 104 %. The seven and three-tenths Treasury notes have advanced to 107%. The gold market was active at an advance in the rate of premium to 157% There was general dulness to commercial circles on Sat urday, owing to the lower price of gold and the fall in ex though holders were pretty firm in their views tions were moderate. At the Produce Excharge things were mixed; but there was no especial activity in any article-nearly all the business having been at about Friday's prices. Groceries were quiet. Cotton un Petroleum dull, lower and nominal. Freight

Important from Germany-Prospect of a

The news from Germany, received by the Etna, is of a very important and significant character. The complications arising out of the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty are daily assuming a character so grave that it would seem as if nothing can now prevent a general war or a revolutionary movement on a vast scale. A recent proclamation of the King of Denmark breathes the firmest determination to maintain his rights, "Our motto," he says, is "the honor of our country. It shall be upheld by peaceable measures if possible; if necessary by force of arms." To give effect to this declaration the Danish reserves to the number of 14,000 bave been called out, and troops have been sent to the Kronework with orders to blow up the bridge next the sluice immediately on the outbreak of hostilities.

In the meanwhile the attitude of the Austrian and Prussian governments is of so temporizing a character that it only serves to in tensify the excitement which prevails through out Germany One of the semi-official journals of Vienna publishes an article cautioning the minor German States against taking any part in the movement against Denmark. This warn ing will have no effect; for the question has become one of national feeling with the German people, and the smaller States, whatever may be the apprehensions of their governments, will be swept into the movement. Prussia, which, with Austria, was a party to the Convention of 1852, is being profound! agitated by these influences, and the liberal party there are straining every effort to induce the King to withdraw from the treaty, on the ground that Denmark has violated her engagements with Schleswig-Holstein. In the news just received it is stated that the Vienna Cabinet has intimated to the Prussian government that it would not take any action in the Schleswig question if Prussia would withdraw from the London protocol. It is probable that Frederick William, with his characteristic obstinacy, will resist all these influences, and will endeavor to stem the tide of popular feeling. He will be the more disposed to do this from the fact that England has ranged herself on the side of Denmark. Should be persevere, however, in this course, it will cost him his throne and set the revolutionary ball in motion. Herein lies the great danger of the compli-

There can be no doubt as to the part which France will play in the struggle. It is true that in his recent letter to the Duke of Augustenburg Louis Napoleon expresses his opinion that the General Diet should have debated this question more fully before taking hostile steps against Denmark; but there is no doubt that at heart he The dangerous aspect which the question is assuming, complicated as it will still further be by the doggedness of the King of Prussia, opens up to him the fairest chance that will ever present itself of his realizing the traditional policy of France in regard to the Rhine. It is this prospect which has, no doubt, induced him to contrive that a committee of the French Legislature should call upon him to renounce his designs on Mexico, and withdraw all the French troops that are at present there.

From this brief resume of the situation it can no longer be doubted that matters have reached a crisis in Europe which renders a long and sanguinary struggle inevitable. It will afford us some consolation and compensation perhaps for the trials to which we have been subjected by foreign countenance and aid that we shall have ended the war here just as the European governments are entering upon theirs.

More Interesting Correspondence-A Plot

Among Government Officials.—The most romantic portion of the history of this war will certainly be found in the private correspond ence which has been brought to light by the arrests of defaulting or conspiring govern ment officials and the capture of block ade runners. The delightful little batch of letters which we published the other day, in which the Lamars and Trowbridges flourished so conspicuously, revealed not only important State secrets, but some of a more delicate, it not a more refined, character. Another bundle of correspondence has just been found among the papers of Mr. Stuart Gwynn, recently involved in some complications about the Treasury Department, showing a neat little plot to make something comfortable out of the Navy Department in the way of gunboat contracts, "Union armor," and so forth. Indeed the parties concerned did not seem very particular as to which of Uncle Sam's bureaus they got their fingers into; for the Treasury, as well as the Navy Department, seemed to be the special object of their attention. The parties involved in this matter are Mr. Gwynn, Mr. Griffiths, marine constructor-who wanted to be chief of the Bureau of Construction-and General Haupt. It would appear that they were not quite as successful in their schemes with the navy as their greed demand ed: so they took to "Treasury operations," in which Mr. Gwynn is reminded by General Haupt that he made some funds wherewith to reward his friends. The financial system of sion that all the engraving, printing, &c., of Treasury currency shall be done "within the Treasury walls" meets with the unqualified approval of the conspirators. If we can judge from this interesting correspondence, Mr. Chase could not manufacture greenbacks half fast

enough to supply the wants of these patriotic

Mr. Soward's Diplomatic Correspond-

ence-England and France.
The recently published diplomatic correspondence. ence of Mr. Seward, we are sure, has given unexpected satisfaction to the country. We refer especially to his excellent despatches since February last to Mr. Adams, our Minister at London, for the information of Earl Russell. touching our relations with England. The calm, firm and decided tone of these despatches, in the serious grievances and dangers of which they complain, and in the grave and momentous resolutions and warnings which they convey to the British government, is all that could be desired.

For example, Mr Seward speaks the public sentiment of this country when, in reference to the piratical Alexandra case, he says that if there can be found no justice in the laws of England "then there will be left for the United States no alternative but to protect themselves and their commerce against armed cruisers proceeding from British ports, as against the naval forces of a public enemy, and also to claim and insist upon indemnities for the injuries which all such expeditions have hitherto committed, or shall bereafter commit, against us;" and that in thus assuming the task of redressing our wrongs, England need not be surprised if "the navy of the United States shall receive instructions to pursue these enemies into the ports which thus, in violation of the law of nations and the obligations of neutrality, become harbors for the pirates." This is talking to the point and to the purpose. and with an emphasis which cannot be misun derstood. In the great result thus achieved of bringing the British government to a sense of shame and danger, we are amply compensated for the mortification involved in the surrender at the baughty requisition of England, of these arch traitors Mason and Slidell

Had Mr Seward contented himself with the hypocritical protestations and false pretences of her Majesty's government, there can be no doubt that at this day the rebel rams of Mr Laird and other swift and formidable rebel ironolads issuing from British ports, to the number of at least half a dozen, would be aiding the Nassau blockade runners along our Southern coast, or bombarding our defenceless Northern seaboard towns, or preying with impunity upon our merchant vessels on the high seas. In reducing the matters in dispute to the simple issue of peace or war with England Mr. Seward warded off these threatened calamities, and in the very crisis of life or death to the sinking fortunes of Jeff. Davis and his European confederates. We know that from those Britisl built iron-clads the traitorous conspirators at Richmond had anticipated bountiful supplies of much needed articles in the way of clothing. equipments, arms, munitions of war, military stores, &c., and, not only these, but the entanglement of the United States in a war with England, which would result in an independent Southern confederacy.

The Secretary of State, in arresting and defeating these fearful designs, will be properly recognized as the country's faithful sentinel in the bour of danger. But, while thus fully meeting the public exigency and public opinion in regard to England, we are disappointed in not finding the same course of treatment adopted towards the Emperor of France. If the per fidious neutrality of England during the first two years of this war was sufficient to excite the indignation of every honest American. surely the undisguised sympathy of Louis Napoleon for the rebel cause, his cunning devices to give it aid and comfort, his zealous efforts to inveigle England into a joint alliance with Jeff. Davis, and his insidious military inrasion and occupation of Mexico, have been sufficient to render him equally obnoxious to this country. And yet Mr. Seward handles him as daintily as a friend in disguise, and indulges him in all his mischievous vagaries. even to the extent of a French protectorate over Mexico. The rebel ambassador Mason, kicked, as we may say, diplomatically, out of England, finds a convenient refuge with his fellow voyager of the Trent in Paris, while Slidell, fresh from some encouraging conversation with the Emperor, receives his brother exile with renewed assurances of French intervention. And yet Mr. Seward, with the blandish ments of Slidell, courts the smiles of Napoleon, when he should warn him of his folly and his

danger. Let us be thankful, we say, that our indefatigable Secretary of State has exhibited that degree of moral courage and resolution towards England which has resulted in enforcing her to a comparatively honest neutrality, and to a satisfactory interposition against the rebel iron-clad builders within her dominions. But the public opinion of the loyal States cannot approve or excuse the temporizing course pursued towards Louis Napoleon, or shake the regret that he should be regarded as a model of honesty and friendly propriety, after meanly taking advantage of our domestic troubles to seize upon the helpless republic of Mexico, and with the design, too, of extending his usurpation, if possible, to Texas and Louisiana. In a word, signally successfully as Mr. Seward has been in his diplomacy with England, he has in his correspondence with the French government quite as signally failed to grasp the merits of his case, and to meet the just expectations of the country.

The French in Mexico-A Change in Na-

By our advices from Europe received yesterday, we learn that the Mexican question has entered upon a new phase in France, one which will doubtless rid this continent of the presence of the French troops, and thus give Napoleon the opportunity to enter into the coming contest in Europe with all his forces at his command, and untrammelled by such a stumbling block in his way as is the invasion of Mexico. A committee of the French Deputies, called to report upon the supplementary credits requested by their government, have made, in the boldest language, an urgent request that the Emperor should give up the Mexican expedition, that he should hold back "on the brink of dangerous entanglements," and retire from this imbroglio as soon as the honor of France will allow. The committee assert that in making this request they but represent the general sentiment of the French nation, and they dare hope that the Emperor will appreciate this desire.

We are inclined to suppose that this is just that graceful mode of backing out of the Mexican muddle which we have always predisted would be the end of this pet seheme of Napoleon. He doubtless was fully in concert with the members of the Corps Legislatif who made the report we have alluded to, and, bay-

great show of deterring to the will of the peode, as expressed through their representatives, and will specify Abandon Mexico, that he may be ready for the great struggle which it is now almost impossible for Europe to escape. We feel assured that the committee who have taken so bold a shand open the Mexican question were not without day authority for so doing, and hence we took for an immed ate solution of the Mexican question. Even if we are wrong in our surmise as to the cotlusion between the Emperor and the commistee. we still shall expect the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, as, since this open censure of the expedition, it were suicidal in the Emperor to persist in it. This be will fully understand, and he is too wise a man not to bow to popular will when he sees that it were

dangerous to oppose it. It will readily be understood that the threatened troubles in Europe will, of course, deter all action on the part of Prince Maximilan as regards Mexico. Austria is making immense warlike preparations; in fact all the Powers of Europe are assuming a most formidable aspect; and it is quite out of the question that at such a momentous period they could encourage the schemes which have been attributed to the brother of the Emperor Francis Joseph. With the prospect of a speedy end to the rebellion and the withdrawal of the French from Mexico, there is now every probability that we shall be enjoying a profound peace at the very period when all Europe shall be convulsed with a general war. This will, indeed, be a turning of the tables.

The War, the Opera and the Theatres Generally.

When the liberties of Greece were being filched away, during the Macedonian and Roman wars, the theatres and the public games were always crowded. During the civil wars of Rome, which transformed that nation from a republic to an empire, the Colosseum was continually thronged and the gladiatorial shows had their thousands of admirers. In Paris. when the guillotine was doing its dreadful work and the streets ran red with blood, the people flocked to the theatres and roared with laughter at funny plays. So it has been in all ages of the world, and so it is in this. We are in the midst of the most terrible and sanguinary civil war that ever afflicted mankind, and yet our places of public amusement were never so crowded and our theatrical managers never made such heaps of money as now.

We have no Italian Opera in New York at present. Maretzek and his artists are delightng the noble Count Joannes and the other aristocracy of Boston, and Grau is lost some where in the wilderness out West. But, instead of the Italian Opera, we have the German Opera, at the Academy of Music. This lid not pay very well at first; but lately it has felt the impetus of the times and now shares in the general prosperity. The Tannhauser has been produced with great sclat. Some people consider it dull; but that is because they do not understand musical mathematics. Mr. Wagner writes for the future, and the very fact that we think his music dult is the best proof that future generations will think it exquisite. Not many years ago Americans voted all opera a bore and preferred the negro minstrels. As Mr. William H. Fry's music i also unacceptable to the present public, we believe him to be as great a genius as Wagner. In about two hundred years from now Fry will be worshipped as a musical deity. We only hope that he will live that long and see his own immortality. This theory must be very comforting to Wagner and Fry and all the other unappreciated authors, actors, artists and composers of the period, and therefore we adopt it. Besides the German Opera we have also had a little attempt at English Opera; but the company can find no place to sing in, and have gone back to Brooklyn. Somebody ought to build a small opera house for such enterprises. We have been applied to several times on the subject; but we have enough to do to build up the Opera, and other people must build up the houses.

The theatres are overcrowded every night, without producing anything to deserve it. Mr. Wallack presents a theatrical sandwich of Rosedale and the old comedies. His theatre is a very pleasant place in pleasant weather; but when it rains the water drops through the ventilators like a miniature cataract. In case of fire, too, this theatre would not be very comfortable; for the management again indulges in the reprehensible practice of blecking up the aisles with extra seats, and our former remonstrance upon this nuisance only resulted in a temporary reform. Mammon is a good servant, but a bad master. At the Winter Garden the Florences are still playing Tom Taylor's Ticket of Leave Man, and are gradually converting the whole city by means of this moral, theological and religious drama. We agree with District Attorney Hall, however, that the play is a legitimate success, and Manager Jackson never brought out anything worse he would soon be a benefactor of humanity and a millionaire. Mrs. Wood, at the Olympic, does the other side of the theatricals. The Florences make peoply cry, and Mrs. Wood makes them laugh. Mr. Frank Drew assists her mightily, and cuts comic capers nightly to the delight of thousands. At Niblo's the Williamses are impersonating impossible Irishmen and women, in an impossi ble Irish tragedy, for the delectation of the Irish people. There are certain critics who object to these caricatures; but we do not. So long as Irish ladies and gentlemen patronize and endorse them they must be considered all right and satisfactory. Besides, they draw money, and that, little charity, covers a multitude of

The minor places of amusement and the large theatres on the east side of town are, if possible, more thronged than their rivals already noticed. Both the New Bowery and the Old Bowery have gone some distance into the menagerie business, and exhibit trained dogs and orses on the stage in appropriate melodramas. Again we display our good nature by not finding fault with this sort of entertainment. The people like it and pay for it; so let them have it and welcome. Better performances will come by and by, perhaps, when the masses are better educated. At the Menagerie, on Broadway, hundreds of little folks assemble every day to take practical lessons in natural history, and tickle the monkeys. The Broadway Circus is as successful and remunerative as the Aldermanic ring. The American theatre, where a miscellaneous show is on exhibition at a cheap rate—ballets, concerts and pantomimes all mixed togetheris a favorite resort of lower tendom. The ing thus arranged the matter, will make a regular negro minstrel halls are of course filled

every evening, in spite of the protests of the Tribune and poor Greeley, who thinks that negro minstrelsy is worse than negro slavery, and proposes to abolish the first after he has got through with the second. Half a dozen panoramas and stereoscopticons are also well supported, but require no special mention. Thus we have pushed our way down town. dropping in at all the places of amusement, and seeing them all jammed. At last we come to Barnum's dirty Museum, which is generally the most jammed of all. This moral Moseum is a moral humbreg. Its saloons are so small and dark that the visitor cannot see the many cariosities worth seeing, and is forced to be content with those not worth seeing-and these are usually advertised with the greates flourishes. The company is by no means the most select in the world, for the rule is, "a quarter a 'ticket and no questions asked." Barnum ought to tear down this Museum and build one worthy of the city. If he does not somebody else will get the start of him; for amusements payeso largely that capitalists are anxious to invest money in that business. Now is the time to do it, while we are changing from a republic town empire, like Greece and Rome and France.

#### INTERESTING MISSISSIPPI RIVER NEWS

Arrivals of Cotton-The Trade and Trade Regulations of the River-Movements of Generals Hunter and Sherman-The Troops Re-enlisting En Masse-Plendish Outrage on a Union Soldier by the Rebels-Capture of Guerlilas, &c., &c. CAIRO. Jan. 24, 1864.

The steamer Hillman, from Memphis on the 21st, has arrived with four hundred and fifty bales of cotton.

Major General Hunter came as a passenger on beard

nmerce of the Mississippi river exclusively to the agouts of the Treasury Department, who will be responsi for the amounts, character and disposition of the supplies, and for the character of the persons to whom the same are given. No permits will hereafter be required or given by the military authorities, except for the purchase of military or sutiers' supplies.

General Sherman had returned to Memphis from Vicket

Re-enlistments were being rapidly pushed forward. Searly the entire Sixteenth army corps will re-culist. All was quiet at Vicksburg.

Twenty thousand men of the Seventeenth army corps have re-enlisted. It is understood that General Bu will take the command.

The Memphis cotton market was unchanged The steamer Swan, from New Orleans the 15th inst has arrived, with the Twenty-fourth ladiana Volunteers, three hundred strong, en route bome on furlough, and on hundred other furioughed men from various regiments She also brings a large lot of groceries for St. Louis and

points on the Ohio river.
One of the One Hundred and Seventeenth New York Volunteers, having straggled away from the line of march during General Smith's late expedition in West Tennesses was bung up by the neels and had his throat cut.

Thirty-two guerillas were captured on the 20th ne Paris, Ky., and taken to Columbus.

#### THE MOBILE BLOCKADE.

Our Naval Correspondence. WEST GULF BLOCKADING SQUADEON OFF MOBILS, Alb., Jan. 9, 1864 Man-of-War Sious of Mobile-A Play Truce-The Kennebet Captures Another Blockade Run ner-Sating of the Colorado for the North-The New

Pleat Commander Commodore Jenkins—Active Operations—Destruction of a Rebet Steamer, &c., &c., &c. times on this blockade. On the afternoon of the 5th the English man-of-war Sioux made her appearance among us, which at first was supposed to be some robel gun-boat. All the vessels in the fleet were ready to give her olors and give a proper account of herself. On nearm the fleet she was discovered to be an English man of war and showed the colors of that nation. She sent a boat to the flagship and communicated the nature of her bus ness to the commanding officer of the fleet. They asked permission to run up to Mobile. As a matter of course that request was not granted to them; but it was promised fair day. Yesterday, being calm, the Octorara was ordered to get under weigh, and proceed to Fort Morgan under flag of truce. After a couple of hours she reher station. The nature of their business with the rebei

emain here until an answer is received to their message. On the night of the 7th a rebel pilot was picked up by the Kennebec. He was unable to make his way in the bay. They learned from him that two hours previously he had piloted a schooner out, and he informed the commander of the Kennebec the course she would pursue. The K.

piloted a schooner out, and he informed the commander of the Kennebec the course she would pursue. The K. slipped cable and went in pursuit, steering E. S. E. Towards morning they made a sail, which was pronounced to be the one the pilot had taken out the evening previous. She was taken while making fitteen knots, and brought to the fleet yesterday, at half past elevan A. M. She was formerly a pilothoat belonging to New York, but now owned in Jamaica. She had on board one hundred and sixty bales of cotton and a quantity of turpentine in small packages. She has been sent to New Ordens. This is the second prize the above named steamer has taken within the last six days.

The United States steam frigate Colorado weighed annohr yesterday afternoon for home. She goes North for harbor defence. She steamed around the English war vessel, dipped colors, and proceeded to the south and west. The United States sloop-of-war Richmond is the flagship at this station, and is commanded by Commodore Jenkins, a naval officer of the first water, who has greatly distinguished himself during the present rebelion. This morning everything appeared lively. The following named vessels were ordered to get under weight—Octorars, Kennebec, Gertrude, Albarces, Pinola and Itasca (the last named vessel arrived from the North yesterday), and proceed as far as practicable towards Fort Morgan and destroy a large steamer aground on the bar. Each vessel, at intervals, blazed away with solid shot and shells. One shell from the Octorara—she playing the most conspisuous part—exploded midsnips, which has probably ortipled the res that she will be unable to get off. She lies one and a half mile from Fort Morgan, which opened fire on our vessels at twenty minutes past ten A. M., and fired at intervals of twenty minutes, continuing until three P. M., not one of its shels failing anywhere near where they were intended to. Our new fleet commander is determined that she shall be destroyed at all hazards. It is believed that Fort Morgan did its very best to-day. Now, what are the authorities at Washington doing? Why do they not send us some fromclade? This fleet does not include a single one. Give us the vessels (we have the right mettle to man them), and, my word for it, in less than sixty days from their arrival here the Stars and Stripes would wave over both Forts Morgan and Gaines.

OFF MORREY, Jap. 10, 1864. I wrote that the United States gunboal Octorara was fired at by Fort Morgan. The Octorara went in as far as Sand Island lighthouse with a flag of truce. She hauled down the white flag to arrange it differently, when Horgan fired one shot which went near to her. She quately hoisted up the white flag again, and remained in alongside of Sand Island some eight minutes, and started ahead, when Morgan fired two more shots. She hauled down the flag of truce and backed out towards the fleet. She went under flag of truce to receive the English com-modore, who had been left there a few days previous. A vessel ran out last evening, and we are in pursuit.

A large crowd of persons visited the Park yesterday for the purpose of strelling around the grounds, the day issue, skating was not allowed, in consequence of the comparatively weak condition of the ice; but on the first

The following articles have been donated to the Perk collection since our last list:—

An unusually large specimen of the American eagle, not year old and

An unusually large specimen of the American eagle, one year old, and measuring seven feet from tip to tip of the wings. Presented by James Grant, Eq., of Davemport, Iowa.

One pair of fine American ruffled grouse, from Eavenport, Iowa, Presented by James Grant, Eq. One gray eagle, captured in Virginia, and sent by Cal. Simon H. Mix, of the Third New York cavairy, "to be reared on the Union soil of the Park in New York."

One pair of beautiful inpeared rabbits, presented by Master Gardiner Stewart, of Twenty-first street, New York.

Several other animals have been received, a list of

York.

Several other animals have been received, a list of which we will give on the first opportunity.

Arrest of the Late Provosa Marshal at Batt More., Batt More, Jan. 24, 1864.

Colonel Fish, of the First Connecticut cavalry, until recently Provest Marshal of Balti-nore, was arrested to day by order of the Secretary of War on a charge of fraud

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ANTICIPATED MARINE RACE.

The proposed race between the United States side-wheel teamer Eutaw and the Klu-Klung will probably take place in a few days. Captain Fox, the Assistant Se of the Navy, went to New York last night, and will ar range the details with Mr. Olyphant. The Navy Depart. ment is confident that this trial will develop a speed in the double-enders which will surprise those who have sup has also offered to rou one of the screw propellers against any propeller that may be offered to run a friendly race, in order to test the speed of this class of ressels also is proposed to run the Eutaw and Kiu-Kingg from Norfolk to New York, a distance of two hundred and seventy-four miles. It is expected that the nava committees of the Sanote and House of Represen will be present on the Eutaw during the trial, in order to for themselves the actual perform versel. After the race the Eutaw will proceed to her etation in the bleck ding fleet off Wilmington, to make a still more practical trial of her speed with the fast blockade ruppers which yet remain uncaptured or de

REPORTS FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS FROM ALS

A circular has been issued from the Adjutant General's office to the major generals and brigadier generals, re-questing them to furnesh, for the information of the office, succinct accept of their military services while service of the United States since March 4, 1861. It to proposed to bend the reports to beak form, te-be preserved with time prominent records of the office

INTENDED MODIFICATION OF THE INTERNAL TRADE The Secretary of the Tressury is proparing some very

material modifications of the trade regulations. Mr. Chase believes that the time has come when the restrictions heretofore imposed may be to a print extent repermit modifications will be made to the regulations which will go far towneds reopening trade with the re-covered portions of the second States.

GENERAL BOSECRANS AND THE MISSOURE DEPART-It is said in military circles that last Friday an order

was sent to General-Rosecrans to assume the command of the Department of the Missouri. REJECTED SPIRITS EXEMPTION AMENDMENT TO THE

Among the amendments rejected when the amendatory nternal Revenue bill was before the bouse, was one offer ed by representative En . h. Ward, providing that the act should not apply to such distilled spirits as are actually on shipboard and bound to the United States, and on deosit in bonded warehouses or public stores when the ac shall take effect.

MR. PERNANDO WOOD AND PRACE COMMISSIONER Representative Fernando Wood has, it is said, prepare speech to be delivered on the amendatory Con oill, in which he will enforce ble views as to the propriety and necessity of appointing Peace Gemmi Richmond government.

THE ARLINGTON CONTRABAND COLONY. A Military Commission has been appointed, at the re-

quest of Colonel Green, Chief Quartermenter of this Demrtment, for the purpose of investigating the affairs of he contraband colony at Arlington: The report of the commission is to be placed in the bande of a joint committee of Congress, for their action: It is underst that among the improvements to be made is the ap-pointment of an army officer to the post of commandant place of irresponsi ble and laexperienced civilians. THE EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES - IN THE BOSPITALS

By a General Order of the War Department of January 16, 1863—No. 23—General Order No. 399, of December 6, 1865, is-revoked, and the employment of persons of Afri-can descent, male or female, as cooks or sursee, is permitted to all United States general bespitals. employed they are to receive ten dellars per m

THE CONVALESCENT CAMP TO BE BROKEN UP. It is anderstood that the convalescent samp is to be broken up and changed into a camp of distribu

MORE CONSCIENCE MONEY FOR THE THEASTEY. Within several weeks past the Treasury Departm has received several sums of money from per have defrauded the government, and now the Secretary ome person unknown.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE VOLUNTERES. Lieutenant Colonel Hastings, Major Murphy and Ca Bell, of the Seventh New York heavy artillery, have re

The Re-Enlisted Regiments. ARRIVAL OF THE ONE MUNDRED AND SECOND N YORE AND PIPTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS. The remnants of the above two gallant regime which have done good service in the neld, arrived a the Park Barracks last night, where they were pub in quarters for the present. The One Hundred and Secon New York numbers only two hundred and fifty-eigh men. The following is a list of the officers.— Captain—L. R. Steyman, in second

Captain—E. R. Stegman, in command.

Anjulan—F. M. Cofts.

Quartermaster—G. W. Howland.

captain—B. Van Buren.

Liew'enants—E. T. Bureton, R. B. Hatheway, S. C.

Davis, H. M. Maguire, H. C. McCarty.

Surpeon—C. H. Lord.

Assistant Surgeon—L. Appligate.

This regiment was organized in this city is December, 1861, and lett under command of Colonel Themas B. Van Buren, Paymaster General of the State. On arriving as the seat of war the regiment was attached to McDowell's Scorpe, and were subsequently transferred to Banks' Shonandoah valley corps. They fought at the battles of Boliver Heights, Cedar Mountain, White Sulphur Springs, Chantilly, Antictam, the Wilderness, Chancellersville and Gettysburg, gaining marked distinction in all of those memorable ongagements. They acted as the advance line of skirmisbers at Lookout Mountain, and were the first to dash across the creat to the attack. They also fought at Missionary Ridge, and at Ringgold, Georgia, they made a gallant charge through the gap, and saved the railroad track. They belonged to Geary's White Star division, Twelfth corps, under slocum, up to the time they left tor Now York.

The Fifth Connecticut numbers thrue hundred men, and ame home officered as follow:-

TROOPS EN ROUTE HOME ON PURISON. CINCINNAM, Jan . 24, 1864

esterday, and the One Hundred and Ninth Pennyivania, and the Ewelfth, Sixty sixth and Fifty sevensh James McLean, an old citizen, died yest orday morning

VETERANS FROM LOOKOUT MOVINTAIN.
PRILADELPTA, Jan. 24, 1884.
The Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania regiment arrived from Lookout Mountain to-day, and were received by a department of Germans, who design giving them a supper loage.

Prize Fight on Long Island.

A prize fight for a purse of \$100 came off yesterday marning at Jee Cook's Sunnyside Hotel, on the road to Phishing, Long Island, between Young Drumgold, of this sity, and Joe Graham, a recently arrived Canadian ougilist. The former has acquired a high reputation as a over from his skill in the use of the gloves, as well as boxer from his said in the use of the gloves, as well as the style in which he had polished off his opponents in several imprompts contests, but had never been engaged before in a regular ring fight. So highly, indeed, was he esteemed among his friends that they quite reconsty esteemed among his friends that they quite recordly matched him against the scientific boxer Barney Asron for \$1,000 a side, and the fight in question was regarded as a trial test of his abilities. The affair came off in a room in the above hotel, in the presence of about two hundred spectators. Drumgord was seconded by John Lawrence and Billy Debelly, sad the Canadian by Jim Elitott and George Leess. Boaiman Tom was the reference. Graham was some twelve or fourteen pounced the heavier ram, although Drumgold had the advantage in height. The latter was not in 6t condition to such a contest, although so sanguine were his friends that they offered high odds on his wioning. Graham took a decided lead from the start, owing to his superior condition and coot judgment. He proved himself a hard hitter and severe punisher as well as a good wreatier, gaining the fall nearly every round. After fighting forty-sax rounds, lasting one hour and five minutes, Drumgold, who displayed extraordinary gameness throughout, was obliged to succumb, after receiving severe punishment. Graham, at the termination, was almost without a seralch. The entire party returned to the city without any interruption on the part of the police.

This morning, at daybreak, the fight for \$100 a side between Mike Nunan, of Brooklyn, the trainor of Reating in his recent match with Hollywood, and Switt, of Fufiale, was to be decided. The locality fixed upon was in the neighborhood of Astoria. A well contested fight was anticipated, and a large number of the pugitatic fraterrity and patrons of the ring started for that place into last night. natched him against the scientific boxer Barney Agros